Carter: Going nuclear is a must

WASHINGTON, March 25 (R). — President Carter feels nuclear power will have to be used in overcoming the energy crisis, even though it is not his first choice, the white House said today. Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters Mr. Carter was still reluctant to increase the use of nuclear fuels, but felt it would have to be done because alternatives to oil and natural gas could not be developed quickly. He said the development of solar power would be part of the new energy policy the president plans to send Congress on April 20. Meanwhile, the new president of the 100 sent Senate today told President 57 members of the 100-seat Senate today told President Carter they strongly supported his stand for human rights and individual freedom throughout the world.

AMMAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1977 — RABIE AL THANI 6, 1397

Price: 50 fils

rdan asks for observers in Jerusalem

ecurity Council hears ypt's plea for Geneva

peace and sweep aside "the core of the wbole problem," tha fate of the Palestinians.

Speaking on the question for the first time since the Carter administration took over. U.S.

Ambassador Andrew Young reiterated American opposition to the seating of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to take

He said an invitation to the

PLO was inappropriate and as-

ked for a vote on it. Mr. Young

cast the only negative vote. Ten members voted for it and four abstained: Britain, France, Ca-nada and West Germany.

The 15-nation council inter-

at Egypt'a request, and Mr. Me-

guid sald that among the set-tlers being brought into the oc-

cupied territories by Israel we-

He said there was close mili-

tary and uther co-operation be-tween "the two racist regimes".

Both Israel and South Africa boasted of this and considered

ments or to exploit and plunde:

the natural resources of the oc-

cupled territories, such as dril-ling for oil in Sirai, as a hos-tile act against Egypt." he sald.

Mr. Meguid said Israeli poll-

nothing is done -- to war.

It was of paramount import-

ance in Egypt's view, that the council call for the prompt re-

convening of the peace confer-

ence with the participation of

Jordanian representative Hazem Nuseibeh proposed that,

pending a just peace settlem-

ent, the Security Council esta-

hlish a three-man monitoring

team in Jerusalem to ensure that Israel strictly observed the

Fourth Geneva Convention re-

garding the protection of civi-

He said the team should he installed in Jerusalem's Govern-

ment House, which bouses the

U.N. Truce Supervision Orga-

nisation and would "report monthly to the Security Coun-

cil on any and all violations of

the integrity and violability" of

the occupied territories and

Dr. Nuseibeh added that, to make the proposal more pala-

table to Israel, the council co-

uld appoint to the team coun-

"I have in mind, for exam-

ple, the United States, Britain

tries which maintained diplom-

atic relations with Israel.

their people.

and France."

all the parties, he said.

cy could easily lead the area --

re South Africans.

it a model, he said.

part in the debate.

ED NATIONS, March 25 - Egypt asked the Secu-Council today to call for rompt reconvening of the rempt reconvening of the le East peace conference neva, with the participation of all parties -- including

> ptian Ambassador Ismat Meguid made the appeal Secretary General Kurt ieim told the council "ceproblems" must be overbefore a resumption of .lks was possible.

was alluding in particular ael's rafusal to take part cs with the Palestine Lion Organisation.

Assailing Israel'a policy of territorial annexation and sett-; Waldheim, who undertook ling occupied lands, the Egyp-tian delegate said this "delibe-rate and reckless policy could nation tour of the Middle ast month to explore the Ilities for getting Arabonly lead to one conclusion, that Israel has no intention of negotiations going re-what he sald in a writfifth port that changes in areaching a peaceful settlemon all sides were needed. emain hopeful that diploefforts now under way contribute to such chan-he secretary general said rupted debate on South Afri-ca's apartheid practices to con-sider the Middle East problem,

-Meguid accused Israel of uvring to try to prevent

Indian Cabinet formed

DELHI, March 25 (AFP). lia's ruling Janata Party e tonight succeeded in --- cog. a new cabinet under Minister Morarii Desal.

20-man cabinet is comof Prime Minister Desai, ata members, two Con-for Democracy members .: ie member of the Akali ikh Community Party ∞he Punjah.

other Congress for Dey government member. Mr. Ram is Hemwatl n Bahuguna.

included in the team is Fernandes 46-year-old leader of the Socialist wbo successfully ran for -ient from prison on the

> Fernandes, imprisoned Mrs. Gandhi's state of ncy, was set free a few

man who beat Mrs. Ganher own Rae Barelli uency, Raj Narain, is n Mr. Desai's govern-

Narain, a member of was beaten by Mrs. I in the 1971 poll.

une 1975, the Allahabad ourt ruled in favour of aram's protest against n irregularities by the rime minister, but two later, on June 25, Mrs. i announced a state of тсу.

preme court later rever-



PS FIRST DAY • His first full day on the job, India's new Minister Morarii Desai greets his personal staff and news-1 Parliament House Friday morning. Desai, 81, was form-worn in as india's 4th prime minister Thursday afternoon.

Hassan will visit Holland, Austria

AMMAN (Agencies). — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat will leave Monday on an official visit to Holland for a few days at the invitation of the Dutch government, the Royal Ha-shemite Court announced

They will also visit Austria at the invitation of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, the announcement added.

His Majesty King Hussein is flanked by Their Majesties King Carlos, and Queen Sophia prior to the dinner banquet given in his honour in Basman Palace Friday. (JNA photo).

Former Congolese president executed

BRAZZAVILLE, March 25 (R). Former Congolese President Alphonse Massamha Dehat was executed today, it was officially announced

Mr. Massamba Debat was sentenced to death at a court martial yesterday after admitting he had known in advance of plans to kill his successor Marien Ngouabi, who was as-sassinated here last Friday.

"Egypt considers any help given to Israel from any source or country to establish settle-The new ruling military committee had accused M. Massamha Dehat, who was president from 1963 to 1968, of organising the assassination of President Ngouabi, shot dead by what it said was a four-man

> M. Massamba Debat told the 11-man committee yesterday he had drawn up a government list, with himself as head, to rule the Congo after the killing, according to government radio.

NATO defence ministers today

agreed to go ahead with a plan

to establish a fleet of flying

radar stations to guard West

break the deadlock over how

to share out the \$2.4 billion

cost of the American system, which is based on 27 Boeing 707's equipped with sophisti-

The fleet will be used to look

deep into Eastern Europe to see

if any surprise Soviet air att-

The meeting ended amid fears that Britain, which is sch-

eduled to put some \$450 million

into the programme, would pull

out of the plan and instead buy

improved versions of its own

Nimrod reconnaisance aircraft

Minister Fred Mulley was dis-

appointed at the result of the

eagues turned down his sugg-

estion that the flying radar fle-et be composed of both Boeings

Britain bad imposed an April I deadline for a joint alli-

ance decision, threatening to go

it alone with the Nimrod to

replace its ageing Shackleton

A communique issued after

the meeting today said that the governments "will take all pos-

sible steps to establish an agr-

eed cooperative programme by

"while endorsing fully the im-

portance of the provision of an

early warning system for the

alliance as a wbole on the ha-

sis of the collective decision

and common funding, reserves the position of his government

as to the best way his govern-

ment could make its contribu-

This was interpreted here as

an effort by Mr. Mulley to

keep the Nimrod in the running

The communique said that

the alliance countries would

work out details of cost shar-

would report to the British cab-

inet on the meeting here. A

The sources said Mr. Mulley

for a two-plane system.

ing quickly.

It also said that Mr. Mulley

They said Mr. Mulley's coll-

Informed sources said British

cated radars and electronics.

But the ministers could not

European skies.

ack is imminent.

for national purposes.

meeting.

and Nimrods.

July 1 1977."

Salt accord is keynote of Vance's Moscow talks

MOSCOW, March 25 (AFP). -Talks aimed at a new Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt Two) agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union will be the keynote of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Moscow which begins

Mr. Vance is scheduled to

But U.S., Britain split over which plane to buy

NATO defence ministers agree to go

ahead with flying radar stations

taken before the end of the

month on whether to continue

funding development of the Nimrod, which could fulfill NA-

TO's early warning requirements over water but not over

U.S. Defence Secretary Har-

old Brown told reporters that

he had increased the U.S. con-

arrive here tonight at the head of a large team of high-ranking officials from the State Depart-"sulcide squad". Defence as well as from the National Security Council. He is due to open three days of talks with the Soviet Union on

BRUSSELS, March 25 (R). - governmental decision must be

Bhutto arrests all opposition leaders

ISLAMABAD, March 25 (R). -The Pakistan government today locked up the leaders of the nine-party opposition alllance after they rejected a dia-logue with Prime Minister Zulfikar All Bhut'o on disputed general elections.

In a sharp crackdown on the opposition, the authorities issued orders that anyone indulging in anti-government violence would be shot on sight.

The pre-dawn roundup of opposition leaders came barely 12 hours after the nine-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) refused a third offer of talks with Mr. Bhutto.

In Lahore, police re-arrested the PNA President Maulana Mufti Mahmud and Its Secretary General Prof. Ghafoor Ahmed. Two other PNA leaders. Mian Tufail Mohammad and

the \$2.4 billion total.

"I helieve it is important po-

and this is best handled with

two-plane fleet.

also taken into custody. In curfew-bound Karachi, all-

lance leaders Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani and Mr. Sher-baz Mazari were arrested again for the second time in a week. Official sources confirmed the arrests hut declined to comment. A government statement

was expected later today. The arrests were hardly unexpected after we turned Mr. Bhutto down yesterday," sald one PNA source. "The risk now is that the opposition movement against Mr. Bhutto will go wild with no-one to control lt".

The PNA made clear it would only he prepared to talk to Mr. Bhutto if he first agreed to resign so that fresh elections could be held under an inpartial administration and the supervision of the army and judi-

Mr. Bhutto has repeatedly denled any election rigging. hut he has widened the powers of the election commission to investigate complaints. He hlu-ntly told the opposition that new elections were out of the question.

Observers said the roundup of PNA leaders loday indicated Mr. Bhutto had no Intention of bowing to their demands and had now lost patience, with

as the Airhome Warning and Control System (AWACS), by five per cent to 33 per cent of But he told a news conference that he was set against a litically for the United States to agree on a single programme

discuss the continuing efforts to move towards pea-ce in the Middle East as well as other issues, it said.

Sadat to visit Washington on April 4-5

WASHINGTON, March 25 (R). - Egypt's President Anwar Sadat will vislt Washington on April 4 and 5 to confer with President Carter on the Middle East situation, the White House announced

today.
The two presidents will

Chirac officially takes over as mayor of Paris

PARIS, March 25 (Agencies) -Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac was elected mayor of Paris to-day, strengthening his campaign to oust President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as head of France's anti-left forces.

M. Chirac is the first mayor the French capital has had in

He moves into the city hall following the victory of the Gaullist-centrist coalition in municipal elections in Paris, which ran counter to the left victory in the rest of the country. The coalition returned 69 city councillors, the left 40 ln today's vote M. Chirac polled 67 votes while Communist contender Henri Fiszbin polled, as expected, the votes of the 40 opposition councillors.

M. Chirac had heen assured in advance of winning the vote after defeating the president's hand-picked candidate. Michel d'Ornano, in last week's elec-

The Gaullist leader will wield great political influence in his new office, which controls a budget of 7,000 million francs (£800 million) and is ranked third in power behind the presidency and the premiership.

The post will serve as a springboard for M. Chirac's efforts to repel the challenge from France's socialist-Communist alliance in general elections next March.

He han expressed doubt about President Giscard d'Estaing's determination to stem the leftwing challenge, and sees himself as the best man to lead the campaign.

Ironically, it was the president who supported the reform which led to the installation of

SECRETARY IMMEDIATE VACANCIES

If you are a single female, fluent in English with courses in English and Arabic typing and three years experience, looking for better opportunites.

We will offer you, free housing, medical and life insurance, recreational facilities, one month vacation and a salary of approx. 200 J.D.'s per month.

> PLEASE CALL OR VISIT US AT: Grand Palace Hotel Tel. 61121 - 61122. Amman, Jordan.

Whittaker Corp.

LIFE SCIENCES GROUP

Hussein, Juan Carlos end talks in Aqaba

AMMAN (Agencies). — His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain and his host, His Majesty King Hussein, Friday completed their talks in Aqaba.

The two monarchs, who began their formal talks in Amman Thursday, had more time for private discussions Friday. They returned to Amman with Her Majesty Queen Sofia later in the day.

Official sources said King Hussein set out Jordan's attitude towards Middle East peace efforts, reiterating that the Palestine Liberation Organisation should take part in any negotiations as an independent entity.

Israel has called for the Palestinian problem to be solved within the context of Israeli-Jordanian negotia-

King Hussein also reiterated the Arabs' view that a just and lasting peace could only be achieved it Israel withdraws from all territories it occupied in the 1967

King Juan Carlos also chaired a conference in Aqaba today of Spanish ambassadors accredited in the Arab World, at which they reviewed the Middle East situation and Spain's policy in the region.

A Spanish spokesman said they discussed ways of expanding relations between Spain and the Arab World. Spain and Greece are the only West European states, which have no diplomatic relations with Israel.

Friday evening, King Juan Carlos gave a dinner banquet at Basman Palace in honour of King Hussein. King Juan Carlos toasted his host by saying:

"As these days which have made us so happy draw to an end . . . days which shall be fruitful for relations between our peoples, following the continuous dialogue with Your Majesty, and the talks between the foreign ministers of our two countries... as these days draw to an end, I can say that we have fostered the existing friendship and understanding between our countries.

"I thank Your Majesty for the opportunity to visit you at this period which is so significant for peace and stability in this region, whose peace and stability affect peace and balance in the world.

"Your experience and polltical weight are an important element in this respect... My country, which has always defended just Arab causes, reiterates its determination to exert every constructive effort that is necessary in this direction."

King Hussein replied saying that it had been a pleasure and an honour to receive his two royal guests. "We take pride in Spain's friendship with the Arah World. This feeling, understanding and support did not come to us by accident -- It had its inception in understanding of the circumstances of this region of the globe. It arose in friends who believe in justice, peace, sovereignty and a better future for our two

"We take pride in the ties which exist between us and we look with resolve for closer cooperation in the future in quest of our joint objectives and aspirations." The Spanish monarch returns home Saturday.

Arab F.M.s expected to renew mandate of peace force in Lebanon

CAIRO, March 25 (R). - Arab foreign ministers are expected to extend the mandate of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon at a meeting beginning here to-morrow, informed sources said today. The decision will be taken at a regular session of the

Arab League Council which meets twice a year. Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros has requested a six-month extension of the mandate which runs out on March 31, league officials said. Another topic will be a request from the Palestine Liberation Organisation for continued help for Arabs in Israelioccupied territories. The general themes of the

meeting, expected to last a week, are political and econo-mic coordination and Arab-African cooperation. The ministers will discuss an allocation of \$15 million for

studies of joint economic projects between Arab states and the European Common Market.

WANTED

Opportunities exist in Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A., King Husseln Street, Amman, in officers's grade for energetic and competent university graduates with following background:

1. Nationality: Jordanian. : 25/30 years. 2. Age

3. Experience: Candidates having five years banking experience as an officer will be

given preference. 4. Applicants must have fluency in English.

Please call on us on working days during office hours for preliminary interview with testimonials and application, written in your own hand-writing. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Last date of interview: April 5, 1977.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Bank of Credit & Commerce, P.O. Box No. 7943, King Hussein Street, Amman, requirea personnel to fill vacancies for typists, clerks, cashiers and secretaries. Young, energetic and pleasant persons may apply immediately in English giving their educational qualifications, experience and family background etc. They may be called for a formal interview without any obligations on the bank'a part.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Monaging Editor: Jenab Tutunji

Board of Directors: Juma's Hamao, Mohamad Amad, Mahmond Al Kayed Responsible Editor:

Bassam Bishmi

Deputy Managing Editor : ...

Editorial and Advertising Offices

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION University Road - F.O. Bot 6719 - Aminus, Jordan Tel. 67171/2/2/4 - Cables : JORTHUES - Telex - 1467 (Al Rui)

Mr Ball talks sense

Former U.S. Undersecretary of State George Ball has written an article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs magazine that brings to bear upon the Middle East what we believe is an example of honest and rational thinking hy an outside party. The thesis Mr. Ball puts forth is that the United States should assume "a key role" in mediating or prodding an Arab-Israeli peace because the absence of peace will inevitably mean the disastrous resumption of war, with all the negative implications of war for the international economic plcture and world peace.

His article, entitled "How to Save Israel in Spite of Herself," rests on the basics of Resolution 242, which he interprets to mean the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967, the establishment of a Palestinian state and the drawing up of recognised borders. All in all, his basic approach, similar to that of the famous Brookings Institution study, calls for the acceptance of Israeli and Palestinian nationalism in different parts of Palestine That principle, in one form or another, has been accepted by the Arabs and the Palestinians. What the Arabs are holding out for is the proper negotiating forum within which they will slice up the Palestinian land with Israel in a manner than is deemed satisfactory to all. This cannot happen until the Israelis make the parallel acceptance of the principle of dual Israeli-Palestinian nationalism in Palestine. The Israelis refuse to do this, and the cutting edge of their refusal is their inability to deal with the Palestinians as a national force. It is a deeply telling psychological fact that the Israelis always refer to someone like Yasser Arafat as "the terrorist leader", or to the armed Palestinians in Lebanon as "the terrorist forces". Not only are the Israelis unable to deal with Palestine. They cannot even say the word.

The interesting thing in Mr. Ball's article is that he presents what most neutral observers will view as an eminently rational and fair approach to the subject. He roams in the fields of the possible and the great middle ground. And he is brought to his position by the weight of the process by which, he says, the United States last year gave Israel aid in the amount of some \$700 for every Israeli man, woman and child. He asks: "How much longer should we go on subsidising a stalemate that is manifestly untenable for all concerned?"

This is a question the Israelis have always feared answering, as they have always avoided learning how to say "Palestine". Mr. Ball talks sense, which is why the Israelis will attack him severely.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Two Jordanian dailies commented in their Friday editorials on the current visit by His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain to Jordan and praised the relations existing between the two leaders and their countries, while a third daily dis-cussed the differences of opi-nion relevant to the settlement of the Middle East conflict existing between the United States and Russia as outlined by Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev in his recent address to the communist workers syndicates.

AL RA'I, says that Arah-Spanish relations have in common the desire for a better future to be governed by justice, pea-ce and freedom. These ideals have more of a chance of heing realised under the young lea-dersh p of their Majesties King Hussein and King Juan Carlos. courage, wisdom and allegiance to their respective countries.

Spain has opposed Zionist pressures disguised as interna-tional socialism all along while in support of the Arab cause in Palestine, the paper added. This position has not changed with the accession of King Juan Carlos to power. Modern Spain has inaugurated an era of de-mocracy under the leadership of its new young king and it continues in supporting the Arah cause.

AL SHA'B says that the warm welcome the Spanish ro-yal couple received on the of-ficial and popular levels is but an indicator of the strong re-lations existing between the two leaders and their peoples and of Jordan's esteem for the Spanish stand in support of the Arab cause. Jordan and Spain are linked by friendly relations based on the historical heritage common to both Spain and the Arab World. These relations have grown steadily be-tween Jordan and Spain.

So it is not strange for Spain to have supported all along the Arab cause and to have condemned the Israeli expansionist policy, as Spain by adopting that position remains true to its heritage as being famous for

its humane stands. We hope, the paper concluded, that the present visit will contribute to the development of friendly relations between Spain and Jordan in particular and between Spain and the Arah World in general. It is a new platform from which tighter relations can he built and closer cooperation achieved for the benefit of the two coun-

AL DUSTOUR, under the beading "Brezhnev's thoughts and Carter's" says that it is not a coincidence that Mr. Brezh-nev's ideas on how to settle the Middle East crisis were disclosed only days after Mr. Carter spoke on the same issue and only a fews weeks before the projected talks to be held in Washington between President Carter and Arab leaders. Mr. Brezhnev's ideas are not meant to be just a reminder of

the Soviet role in a peace settlement but to imply that agreement on a number of essential points does exist between the two superpowers -- the guarantee of Israel's existence, and the right for the Palestinians to set up their own state and the normalisation of relations between the Arabs and Israel -- in spite of the existence of differences on the details of the implementation of

order of priorities.
These differences, the paper added, will be the topic for dis-cussion during the meeting be-tween President Carter and Arab leaders coming up in Washington. And they could constitute the agenda for the Geneva Middle East peace conference if it ever convenes.

the peace settlement and the

However, we should caution against the persistence of these differences between the United States and the Soviet Union which only give Israel the pretext for new manoeuvres and prevent the two superpowers from adopting measures to oh-

lige Israel to implement the United Nations resolutions. The Arabs, who are convinced that discussions of the situation should not be made futile just because of the existence of these differences, should work, relying upon them-selves, to ensure the restoration of their spoiled rights, the pa-per concluded.



"The Russians will love it!"

Augolan-South African border opens briefly for parley over prisoners

OSHIKANGO Frontier Post, Angola, March 25 (R). — For 37 minutes, the frontier between black-and white-ruled Africa opened and two sworn enemies in the continent's hitter conflict parleyed.

But the encounter between the troops of white-ruled South Africa, stationed on the Namihlan (South West African) side of the border, and those of marxist Angola was cold,

curt and correct.
Before the frontier reclosed with the clank of steel chain against padlock on the barbed wired fence, there were no handshakes. The pit of mistrust and confrontation was as deep

The meeting took place on March 5. It covered the returo of two dozen Angolan workers who had been on contracts in Namibian diamond and copper mines, and the possibility of a letter exchange between prisoners of the two sides.

The officers, who through an interpreter, were flanked by armed troops. Back from the boundary line, both sides had reinforcements standing by, apparently in case the discussion across the frontier warmed up.

The hullet-scarred frontier post here straddles one of Africa's potential flashpoints.

Dr. Agostinho Neto's Popu-

lar Movement for the Libera-tion of Angola (MPLA), aided by Cuhan troops, defeated two other movements in the country's devastating civil war. South Africa backed one of the losers, UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), and sent in an armoured column to support it. Just about a year ago, the South Africans withdrew, halting at sandbagged positions visible from this side of the border. But there is no confidence among MPLA officials here that South Africa will refrain from further incursions into Angola.

A senior MPLA official here provided the following list of alleged frontier violations by the South Africans this year: Dec 3t/Jao t -- at Chitado frontier post to the west, MPLA troops reply to South African rifle fire. The South Africans later apologise, saying a drunk-en soldier opened up to start

the exchange of fire.

Feb 7 -- east of here, South
Africans cut the frootier wire
and eoter Angola to steal cattle, presumably to feed troops.

Feb t2 -- at Calueque, a South African light plane overflies the area.

Feh 13 -- on two occasions, South African light aircraft fly over the provincial capital of N'giva, 40 kilometres (25 miles) north of here.

Feh 14 -- east of here, a water-pumping machine is dynamited, in the Dombondola area, South Africans burn down 60 houses and kill eight civilians.

Feh 16 -- at the frontier post here, South Africans open fire with light machine guns, grenades and rifles MPLA troops return the fire with intensity. South Africans vacate the frontier post under fire and return oo Fehruary 21. On February 17 a South African broadcast heard here said the fighting was caused by SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples

Organisation), a Namibian liberation movement based in ploughs, kerosone, beds and mattresses. southern Angola, attacking the For some of the workers, it was the first sight of their

ll war in similar operations. There seems little chance of

tension here easing. SWAPO, with the backing of

black African "frontier" states,

is committed to intensifying its

10-year-old guerrilla war for the

territory. SWAPO President

Sam Nujoma last year toured the Soviet Union and Cuba,

and has said he wants increased

material support from them.

MPLA post. homeland since it gained inde-pendence on November 11, 1978. While there was no confirmation of these allegations, a South African officer, asked about frontier violations, shrug-ged and said: "It happens both Officials said some 200 Angolan workers had come across since the end of the civ-

Left-wing analysts in Angola argue that South Africa wanted to install a sympathetic UNITA government in Angola to retain access to vast dia-mond, oil and mineral riches and stave off the threat to its interests posed by the advance black African marxism.

Had they succeeded, these analysts say, the whole course of events in southern Africa would have changed in South Africa's favour.

MPLA officials said South Africa was continuing to sup-port UNITA guerrillas infiltrating into southern Angola in order to create unrest and provide a pretext for a continued South African military presence in Namihia.

The conflict deepens with Angola's commitment to black rule in Namibia and South Africa itself. With Soviet and Cuban help, the Angolans are huilding what could become one of the strongest conventional armies along the 'frontline" of black Africa facing the white-ruled south.

South Africa at present has the most powerful military ma-chine in the white-ruled south. Angola stands committed to supporting SWAPO which wants to eject South Africa from Namihia, adding a further

element to the cooflict.

Considering the stakes, and the emotional tension at this point of confrontation between the ideologies of east and west, the conversation at the frontier on March 5 was remarkably correct in tone.

The dialogue went in part South African officer: Can

you tell us what the reason lor this discussion is? MPLA officer. We do not know because we were not here earlier. We are here to receive the workers.

S.A.: At the last discussion

they (other Angolans) promised to bring some letters down from the prison camp in Luanda (South Africa says there are eight South African prisoners in Angola).

MPLA: The time you came

with letters, you did not want to talk to them. The time after, the comrade with the letters had already gone.
S.A.: What day was this?
MPLA: It was li

Wednesday. S.A.: That's right. There was

some dispute between their troops and our troops.

MPLA: The comrade who has got the letters has gone back to Luanda.

The discussion was continued later by khaki-clad junior officers. The two sides parted on the promise to talk again on March 15, with both saying they would try to have letters from prisoners ready on time. Immediately afterwards the Angolans from Namibia began trooping across the border. With them, they brought a hewildering array of goods

bicycles,

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE is temporarily on page 4

including

Absurdity's loophole

By Bassam Bishuti

Sanjay Gandhi's looped strings

Up until the end of last week the vast majority of the numberless people of India had been labouring under an absurdity but, as in every good fairy tale, a prince charming called Mr. Sanjay Gandhi galloped into their lives with a loophole in his hand which tore the absurdity apart. In India, now, everything is unabsurd again.

If the absurd is that which consists of un-related, orderless events such that things happen without design or purpose, then when some particular event takes place which, in retrospect, appears to have been vitally necessary, coming just in time and leads the previous, orderless series of events to an overall, coherent coherent conclusion, this particular event could only be seen as a loophole in the absurd. This is so because as long as we are going to insist on describing our world as accident-prone and thus, absurd, anything that happens when it ought to happen in order to make the world meaningful and worth inhabiting can only be seen as a loophole in the absurd. Thus Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

Mr. Sanjay's mamma, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of the great, the late Jawaherial Nehru, had been Prime Minister of India since 1966. She had been leader of the ruling Congress Party which "never lost an election since independence" from Britain in 1947. Thanks to last week's loophole of an election Mrs. Gandbi is prime minister no longer, her traditional parliamentary seat is hers no longer and the Congress Party has finally set the record: It has lost an election.

In the previous elections of 1971 Mrs. Gandhi had fought for the representation of the Rae Barreli constituency against a Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan. When the results of those elections were announced, people were told that Mrs. Gandhi had won the seat and Mr. Narayan had lost it. Mr. Narayan, an undaunted fellow, raised a court case accusing Mrs. Gandhi of "rigging" the election. The case seems to have dragged on until in June, 1975, the Allahahad High Court found Mrs. Indira Gandhi, daughter of the great, the late Jawaherial Nehru, guilty of election "malpractices". Days later, Mrs. Gandhi, herself undaunted, declared a state of emergency throughout the nation. She thrust Mr. Narayan and thousands of other political foes into prison, amended the constitution whereby, among other things, courts of law were no longer authorised to handle cases of offences against the rights of citizens. The Supreme Court -- "cleaned" out of "corrupt" judges --then dutifully reversed the high court's decision. Mrs. Gandhi was thereby legally a democratically-elected representative of the people.

But Mrs. Gandhi was not satisfied. She did not reverse her own decision of placing Indians under a state of emergency. Companions were allowed to those already in prison. The press was chaperoned by a censor. And citizens were pampered with surprise, all-inclusive, package-tours to prison: The surprise consisted in not telling them where they're going and not telling them why they're going where they're going.

Mrs. Gandhi then allowed her youngest, and most spoilt, son Mr. Sanjay Gandhi -- grandson of the great, the late Jawaherlal Nehru -- to rise up to a supreme place in the hierarchy of Indian politics.

Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, the hero of this fairy tale, is a prince charming whose age is not accurately afforded to-use mere mortals -- news agencies can never decide whether he's 30 or 31. But we have all been allowed to know that he is a failure of an engineer. Money had sent him to study the craft in the U.S.A. and he seems to have become possessed of a great passion -- his greatest, until destiny called him recently to the role of loophole provider. He wanted above all to manufacture an Indian automobile. Money, again, gave him a factory and connections, and disaster followed. India never got an automobile hut it got an ambitious politician.

Money and connections can do a world of good -- If the world is the world of hig business. Mr. Sanjay Gandhi traded his passion: He now shall become the political representative of big business in Indian politics.

Mr. Sanjay Gandhi conceived a series of great ideas for India. Because there is overpopulation vasectomise as many Indians as you can. Go to their villages, hound them into busses, take them to make-shift laboratories and there ensure they will never have children again. In order to save on time and on medical supplies, be sure to give every vasectomised person a certificate declaring him an initiate of the mysteries of impotence. Rich Indians can be allowed to huy their certificates so that medical supplies are not wasted on them... money buys heaven even on earth.

Because the slums of India are dirty, you move people elsewhere. You hound them, again, into busses and take them where you will What are a few stones thrown at your hench-men by angry mobs of unimaginative sods who will not leave the sod where they were hom?

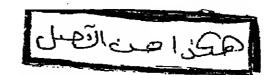
Because some elder statesman, one Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Agriculture and for ages a close confidant of mamma, makes a fuss in the cabinet about your mangling of Indian democracy, you pull enough strings and the man is forced to resign and go into opposition.

Because people around town are heard to gossip that you are able to do what you are doing because the strings you pull are mamma's own apron strings, you decide to silence them by hecoming a democratically-elected representative of the people. You go to mamma and say: 'How can we accept that our rival ln Pakistan, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, is staging free and democratic elections while we are constantly being accused of ruling by decree and constitutional amendments? We must have an election!" Mamma, of course, will not let her arch-rival Pakistani be seen as anywhere near being more democratic than her, so she calls for an election. You campaign vigorously for a seat in parliament promising democracy for the people. You do not pay attention to what ex-Minister Jagiivan Ram is telling these people that between you and mama India is a dictatorship of "one-and-half persons" -- you being the half, since if your age is somewhere

around 30, mamma is around 60. That far, the one-and-a-half trail of recen Indian politics had been a gloriously-lubricated and smooth-running absurdity -- it worked like everything else in the world. But prince charm ing just had a gallop forth on that trail carry ing with him to the sleeping princess a loop hole. She awakens with a start, and lo and behold! The spell of the absurdity is broker

apart. Princess India is free again. If you want power don't give people the vote. But if you must keep up with you Pakistani jonses and have for yourself a similar merry little election then, at least, state normally absurd; don't offer loopholes.





هكذا هذه النَّصِيل

Visit military installations



visiting king and queen of Spain paid visits to al units of the Armed Forces with His Majesty Hussein Thursday. They attended military training ises by the Royal Guards Regiment, which presentem with its shield after the display (photos above). Carlos also inspected several armoured units, he looked over the weaponry at their disposal os below).





New ArabAir director to boost aviation

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's aviation industry is due for a boost with the recent appointment of a new managing director of Middle East marketing for ArabAir Services Corporation Ltd.

Chairman Najeeb Halaby recently announced the appointment of W. Douglas McLean to fill this post at ArabAir's Amman offices.

In his new post with ArabAir Services, Mr. McLean wil manage the construction of a new flight simulator building for Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the first phase construction of the proposed Arab Air University here. He will also be responsible for all marketing and new business activities for ArabAir throughout the Middle East, as well as administering all of ArabAir's services in the area.

Mr. McLean, who has had a long and distinguished career in the construction industry, will be managing the Middle East sales and service activities of ArabAir Services, which is an American and Arab owned civil aviation services company organised to assist Arab state airlines and civil aviation departments modernise their aviation activities in the Middle East region.

Throughout most of his career, Mr. McLean has been involved in construction management, and has extensive experiences in the areas of contract negotiations, financial and schedule obligations for complex projects, labour relations and contract administration.

Among the projects he has managed in his career have been the construction of a World Fair exhibit for Chrysler Corporation; a \$25 million plant expansion and renovation programme for Westinghouse Air Brake; and a \$30 million computer facility for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service's North Atlantic Region.

Mr. McLean has also managed a number of airport construction projects, including the recently completed general aviation facilities for New York State's Metropolitan Transportation Authority at Republic Airport; renovation of Pan Am'a hangar facility at New York's Kennedy International to handle the 747 wide-body



Mr. W. Douglas McLean

aircraft; and he has prepared programmes for various airlinerelated facilities such as commissaries, warehouses, hangars and passenger terminals.

A graduate of Lehigh University (B.S. civil engineering, 1948), Mr. McLean is a registered professional engineer in a number of states, including New York. He is also a member of Tau Beta Pl, American Society of Civil Engineers, National Society of Professional Engineers, and New York State Soceity of Professional Engineers, and holds a certificate from the National Council fo State Boards of Engineering Examiners.

ArabAir Services, with offices in the United States and the Middle East, is currently active in data processing, airport construction, logistics support, training and management services.

ArabAir Chairman Najeeb Halaby is the former Chairman of Pan American World Airways, and was Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.



Amman park named after King Carlos

AMMAN (J.T.). — Amman Municipal Council Thursday decided to name Al Luweibdeh Park in Amman after His Majesty King Juan Carlos as a token of appreciation for the Spanish monarch's support of Arab causes.

NOV. 76 TRANSIT GOODS TRIPLE IN VALUE

AMMAN (JNA). — The value of goods in transit through Jordan more than tripled in November 1976 compared with the same month in 1975, a Department of Statistics release said

The value of transit goods in November 1976 reached JD 64,016,000 against JD 18,649,000 in November 1975.

in November 1975.

The value of re-exported goods in November 1976 reached JD 3,050,000 as against JD 750,000 in the same month in

Cooperative head meets directors

AMMAN (JNA). — Director General of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation Marwan Doudin Thursday met with directors of cooperative societies. He stressed the importance of directors assuming their responsibilities for developing their district and increasing agricultural and animal production in accordance with

the five-year plan.

Mr. Doudin was winding up
a six-day cooperative course
arranged by the organisation's
training centre.

He said cooperative officials should translate the results of the course into practice so that more courses can be beld.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

572 0 578 0

Il W starling

O.A. Sterning	312.0	216.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	139.4	139.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	37.5	37.7
Saudi riyal	93.8	94.0
Lebanese pound	109.9	110.1
Syrian pound	82.0	82.2
Iraqi dinar	946.0	950.0
Kuwaiti pound	464.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	805.0	815.0
UAE dirham	85.0	85.5

Zajal: Lebanon's duel of words and poetry

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

Poetry is almost an Arab instinct. Centuries ago, several hundred Arab poets would gather in the famous Souk of Ukaz in the Hijaz to compete with each other using their poetic talents.

And people would come from everywhere to hear these illustrious men pompously reciting their poetry, which was always either glorifying or attacking in nature.

This poetic parade has kept its vitality throughout the ages, taking on different aspects according to the customs of each Arab country. In Lebanon, this kind of poetic competition, called zajal, has recently taken on a popular percussive character, which has earned it a considerable reputation all over the Arab World. The word zajal comes from the word sijal, which means attack and counter-attack. It consists mainly of an improvised poetic and rhythmic dialogue between two, three or four persons.

VERSIFYING ON THE SPOT

A week ago, three Lebanese poets gave a show of zajal at the home of minister of culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. That evening was, in a way, a rehearsel: The group is invited to perform on Jordan Television for King Hussein's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Using the colloquial Arab language, the three artists -- Ahmad Al Sayed, Nazh Saab and Nawaf Hamoud -- made the audience rediscover the ingenious way of versifying on the spot. In fact, in the zajal one person starts by reciting a small poem. Once he finishes the last word, his partner immediately replies in verse, re-

TWO MOTOR BIKES

FOR SALE:

I. YAMAHA 360 trailer

2. SUZUKI 185

Tel. 66364

FOR RENT

 Two flats, three bedrooms each,
 1st class, heating.

2. One single bed-

Tel. : 65660

Three zajal poets engage in a duel of intellectual ingenuity.

turning the ball as in a tennis match.

This kind of literary event is varied and colourful. It ranges from eulogies to tit-for-tat attacks, passing through biting, humorous satire. To express their ideas, the artists use a style full of imagery. They can be grandiloquent and emphatic as well as down-to-earth and madly amusing.

WORDS AS WEAPONS

Their inspiration goes very far and always in a clever way. They never fail to astonish their audience when they play with symbols and associations. They made a great impact when they pointed out the eternal modernity of the famous precept of Socrates: "Know well yourself". Another of their bravuras was their reference to Adam -- both the father and

the busband -- when they spoke, in a jesting tone, about women's lib. They said: "Made by one of Adam'a ribs, Eve can never get rid of bim."

The excellent moment of a zajal session comes when the poets start their verbal duel. Their only weapons are words, phraseology and ideas. But in this kind of artistic experience, they crystallise and stimulate their deep and spontaneous talent. This popular version of the Arab school of poetry is not far from the rules of a game. Because it is an intellectual game based on words and phraseology, as well as meaning and undertones, it requires imagination, inspiration and vision.

The zajal is a knack. Either you have it or you don't. And most of the time it is passed on from father to acc.

FOR SALE

MERCEDES 220/8

In excellent condition. Beige colour, sun roof.

Price JD 800. Duty unpaid.

Contact 61589, between 5-6 p.m.

WELLTEX

KEEP YOU WAY AHEAD OF OTHERS

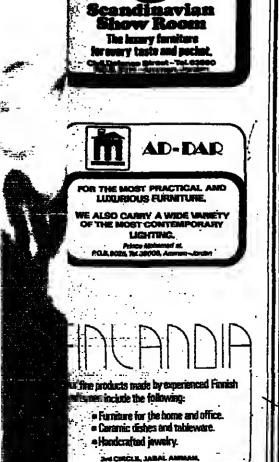
We are a leading manufacturer/exporter in Hong Kong and Macao, handling most kinks of general merchandise, such as garments, knitwear, toys, dolls, stationery, porcelain-ware, household goods, etc., at competitive prices and prompt delivery. We are looking for agents in Jordan, Kuwalt, Bahrain, Dubai. Our principal will visit the Middle East in May. Please contact us now:

WELLTEX INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION Rm. 403, Chiyu Bank Bldg., 80 Des Voeux Rd., C., Hong Kong. G.P.O. Box 9269, Hong Kong. Cable: 7974 Hong Kong.

WELLTEX INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE Rm. 501, Tal Fung Bank Bldg., 32, Ave. Almeida Ribeiro, Macao. G.P.O. Box 687, Macao (Portugal-Asia) Cable: WELLTEX Macao.

b # 2000 # 2000 # 2000 # 2000 # 20

AMMAN MARKETPLACE







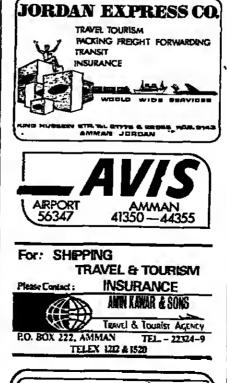
NEW BAND AT
LE CESAR
Restaurants
& Nightchub
Enjoy our superb Oriental and
European cookery.
For reservations call 24421

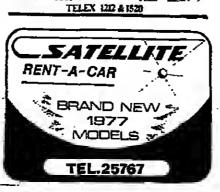
Jabal El Weibdeh-Amman

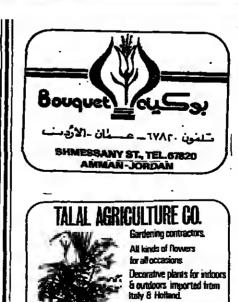






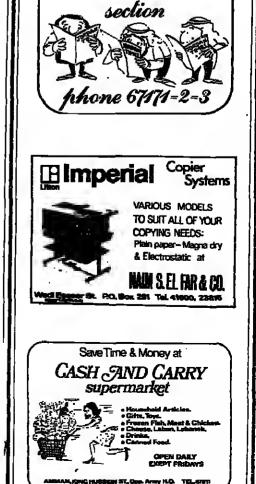








lordan intercontinental Hotel Tel 42043



To advertise in this

Geneva talks begin on Common Fund to stabilise commodity earnings

Last May at UNCTAD 4 in Nairobi the developed countries relented a little in their resistence to the idea of a common fund for commodities. They agreed to a meeting on the subject being held in Geneva in 1977. These talks have now begun. At the same time attempts are being made in Paris to get the so-called North-South Dialogue going again.

LONDON (Gemini) --- One of the United Nations' longestrunning melodramas is now under way again in Geneva -the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

This time there is only one item on the three-week agenda. Delegates are wrestling with the pros and cons of a Common Fund, aimed at stabilising commodity earnings. Despite some optimism that President Carter is looking on commodity agreements with more favour than his predecessor, the omens for a sucessful meeting are not good.

The Common Fund was the most concrete achievement of the Fourth UNCTAD held last May in Nairobi. It was also the most complex and least understood. About 10 months after the Nairohi shindig, economists still argue over it and politicians still pursue it through a minefield of clauses, commas and interpretations.

And at a more gut political level, developed and developing blocks still appear at odds about the necessity, feasibility, or even wisdom of such an institution.

Why? First, because of a profound difference of opinion over the ills which the fund would hopefully cure. To the developing countries, many of which depend on single commodities for up to 90 per cent of their export earnings, the problem can he summed up as fluc-tuating prices and falling earnings because of inflation which has hit manufactures needed to be imported from the West.

The solution proposed at Nairobi by UNCTAD Secretariat was for a series of stocks

would be bought up and used to dampen down or stimulate the prices as required, by increasing, or reducing the amounts available on the open market.

These stocks and their individual funds would need financing, and UNCTAD proposed that a "Common Fund" of \$6 hillion should be made available to help with them.

The first instalment would be \$1 billion, and the principle of payment would be contributions from producers and consumers in proportion of their share of trade in the commodi-

Under one formula, which split the initial share between exporters and importers 50-50, Brazil (which comes top of the list of exporters, with 9.4 per cent of the 10 core commodi-tles) would thus contribute 9.4 per cent of 500 million dollars - that is 47 million dollars.

In the other column, the U.S., which imports 17.5 per cent of all the core commodity imports, would contribute 17.5 per cent of the other 500 million dollars

that is 87.5 million dollars. It seems the fairest way to pay for something which would benefit producers and consumers alike, (both of which suffer from unstable supplies and prices). But at Nairobi the proposal for a Common Fund ran into a fusillade of opposition from industrialised nations.

Eventually they agreed to let Gamini Corea, the Sri Lankan Secretary General of UNCTAD, convene meetings on individual commodities starting in September. The meetings would be interrupted by two negotiating conferences on the vexed issue of the Common Fund, in Novem-

It seems straight forward. But On the eve of the Geneva Conference, three crucial areas

were still unresolved. First there is uncertainty about the aims of the fund. Is it a passive fund for individual stocks to be drawn on where necessary, or an active fund which would actually intervene to raise or lower prices?

The one role would be relatively innocuous. But the other would carry with it enormous potential to effect markets. Gamini Corea of the UNCTAD Secretariat seems to plump for an interventionary role wben he talks of a "catalytic" fund. And Western hackles rise.

Second, are the aims of the fund to go wider than merely financing stocks - to help, for example, exporters diversify out of dependence upon single commodities and restructure

their economies? If so, then far more money than 6 hillion dollars would be involved, and it begins to look very much like a special aid fund and not something which is mutually financed by producers and consumers of raw materials. It has been recently revealed that some countries of the Third World rotably India -- insisted that the fund had these wider

objectives in Nairobi because they import almost as much as they export. But this is news .. bad news - · for the West.

Third, what kind of voting control and management would the fund have? In Nairobi, the U.S. expressed concern that a fund would lead to an "unacceptable shift of control" over commodity trade from consumers to producers.

The way the fund would be managed is crucial. But as with all institutions the door is wide open to manipulation and block control. If voting power of producers and consumers producers and reflects their contributions to tha fund, then developed countries will apparently outvote the

worked out, but it is the last cautious not to antagonise anything that UNCTAD wants, one any further and bides his because the whole point of the fund is that it would avoid the Western domination of institutions like the IMF and World Bank. Any other formula, however, could very well look "cooked" to jaundiced Western

The UNCTAD Secretariat has been caught squarely in the cross-fire from these uncertainties. Since Nairobi, the developing countries have been getting increasingly restless UNCTAD's apparent inability to carry the fight to the enemy. The industrialised countries for their part chide Gamini Corea and his staff for not doing their homework and see the grey areas as justification for sticking to their "case-by-case"

approach. The Western non-governmantal organisations (NGO's), which lobhied furiously for the fund in Nairohi, complain that UNCTAD has been slow in hiring staff, in covering its flanks from the sniping, and in setting his names on a wish in getting hig names on a visi-ble short list as possible heads of the fund (which could conceivably rival the World Bank and IMF in importance.

At the end of 1976, Corea replied plaintively to these criti-cisms hy pointing out that UNCTAD is not really empowered to argue with anyone, let alone aggressively, and that its credibility as an objective forum for negotiations would be jeopardised if Western doubters thought be was trying to hard-sell his fund

All very well, but the fact remains that UNCTAD effectively threw down the gauntlet with its Nairobi proposais, and is already closely associated with the developing world. (It is the only U.N. agency set up on the initiative of the developing countries).

The Common Fund, after its endorsement at the meeting of the Noo-Aligned Movement in Colombo last August is more developing.

This has only recently been politically "hot" than ever, And Corea knows it. But he is

time, pointing out that at least the Nairobi timetable is being adhered to.

But ooe look at the first item on that timetable .. the copper talks which finished in Geneva oo October 1 -- starkly illustrates the different objectives of the developing and the deve-loped blocs: Concrete action towards restructuring the world's trade system on the one hand, with the Common Fund

playing a leading role, and merely continuing the dialogue on the other, with the fund little more than a passenger (and even maybe a non-paying ooe at that). Agreement was reached on the need to continue the copper talks -- as one might expect. But several of the Western

delegations made a determined attempt to have them taken out of the UNCTAD programme and consigned to the kind of limbo which is normally termed "intergovernmental discus-sions". The strategy was trans-parent. Left without any commodity agreements to support, the Common Fuund would be about as significant as a king without any clothes. In the end, after furious argument between Chile, which

supported the proposal on the urging of the U.S., and Peru, which strongly opposed it, the programme UNCTAD

seabed.

copper dialogue remained with-in UNCTAD and Chile remains within the Group of 77. Which is just as well for both.

But the assault left a bitter taste in the mouth for some. UNCTAD officials saw it as just another attempt to emasculate further their already truncated programme and drew the obvious conclusion that no place exists for their outfit within the "case by case" approach to commodities.

Furthermore, the Western importers undoubtedly inflicted a defeat in the nature of the follow-up talks on copper that are now being held. They have been given as vague a brief as they could be.

Because of the lack of progress towards a copper stock and theh inconclusive nature of other commodity meetings on ruhber and jute, the Geneva Conference threatens to look more and more like a rerun of Nairobi, lacking only perhaps the naive tactics of some who ought to have known

There are those who dispute this interpretation. They maintain that a fund is inevitable, and that it just remains to work out the details. Others, however, foresee a nightmare: An interminable and self-perpetua-ting series of meetings stret-ching through next year and beyond until the fund dies from old age like all the rest of us, continuing or until it commits suicide.

But the case of Chile and copper highlights the immense tensions within the Group of 77 as well, and as commodity prices rise, more and more producers are bound to feel

tempted to go for cash and break ranks. In favour of the fund, perhaps, is that the solidarity of Western nations is by no means assured: Countries in favour of the fund and the New International Economic Order - the Scandinavians and the

Netherlands met in Oslo recently to plan tactics. And a major question mark now hangs over the United States, one of the fiercest opponents of commodity agreements at Nairobi.

At UNCTAD 4 Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made it quite clear that the world would have to wait until after the presidential elections for a clear U.S. policy towards the developing world. Well, the election is now

over and Jimmy Carter is in the White House. He appears enthusiastic about the Paris North-South Conference; and from noises made by his secretary for agriculture recently he could well be in favour of commodity agreements.

Gamini Corea was in Washington in February gazing into the crystal ball, but although he might have returned reas-sured it will be some months before a clear U.S. policy begins

investors

to emerge. By that time Geneva Conference will be 1gone: So at the Geneva mee Corea might have to set sights lower and content h self with going over the st ground again, trying to exp. 74" what the fund is all abov

OR

We are also reminded to no fewer than 25 count pledged money to the func Nairobi. And recent Ti World meetings in Colur. and Mexico have rumbled v threats to start up a Fund v

Conference. But at present it is tot unrealistic to imagine that Ti World producers could "ge alone". They need to sell if commidities as much as West needs to buy them, only West has the econon which can use them.

or without the co-operation Western giants after this Ms.

The fund, bowever, is :.. in the limelight. Like no ot issue it stands for the genen' uncomprehended "New In national Economic Order". system which developing cou. Part ries argue has contributed the poverty of 1,000 mill

But today the dream is jeopardy. The ommon Fund in the dock. It is guilty us proven innocent. And there little evidence that the W has been persuaded by proof offered so far:

look int necessary minerals

into Zaire because of the fail- been more than reversed, w exploration investment in . dustrialised countries comple ly overshadowing that in LD Third World nationalism pr no beed to the fact that m countries have neither the pital nor the trained manpov necessary for development ... their own mineral reserv Foreign companies are of confronted with such string demands that their mining t fits dwindle beyond vanish point into the red.

ggt 🛡 S

Industrialised countries, t can deliver sudden shocks. 7 Australian government, hav courted the capital and exp ise of gold mining compar with assurances of tax f status, has now decided phaseout that status. Candemands that two-thirds of equity in Canadian-based urlum projects must be vester domestic private enterprise (p) governmental bodies. Under (p) bander of "Resources bel to the people" it has pla" constraints on the export uranium, to ensure the secur' of projected domestic ne over the next 30 years.

Sixty per cent of the wor copper mines are now contled by the governments of ti host countries. The polit risk factor is scaring away ! investment so vital to the sply of metals in the long-te! future. If uranium succurcan nickel, for example, be

The alternative to cajo-LDCs into honouring their 1 ject agreements, is to devethe deep seabed resources manganese, copper, coho metals. Immense capital inv ment will be required me to develop the new mining ! cessing technologies, but great attraction lies in the The here sent bope that mining vent in international waters will relatively_ free from polit

-3011

VOICE OF AMERICA

Hard times make for heavy competition to get big Middle East contracts

Rivalry for contracts in the Middle East will be more ruthless than ever in 1977. In a new development, European and American companies are grouping together to match the bids of Japanese giants such as Mitsubishi.

Saudi Arabia and Nigeria will in the near future place contracts for railways systems which will amount to the impressive total of more than billion dollars. These are prizes which the world's industrial nations, many suffering from chronic balance of payments deficits, are extremely anxious to win.

The railways are only a few of the many major projects, mostly in Middle Eastern or developing countries, which are being commissioned at the rate of more than 150 hillion dollars a year. They include steel and petrochemical plants, power stations, civil engineering projects and railways.

The boom in demand has been created mainly by the Middle Eastern oil producers' dash to build industrialised economies before their oil supplies run down; but the progress of the world's developing countries is the underlying factor in long-term demand.

The Middle East has proved a dynamic market, with petromoney available to pay immediately for the plants, and a minimum of risk to the contractors over payment. In the developing world there is great reliance on loans to finance these ventures.

European, North American competitors in the the main market place. Most are experiencing depressed markets at home and face a critical need to provide work for their major engineering and contracting industries.

The giant Japanese com-panles, such as Mitsubishi, by the nature of their structure (including the responsibility to keep all their staff employed) and the severe domestic problems, have been forced into the fore-front of the fight for contracts.

These "trading" companies usually include engineering, both light and heavy, banking and a vide range of industrial subsidiaries which can take on some of the biggest contracts virtually single-handed, including financing if necessary.

As a result they have offered highly competitive prices in tendering, sometimes half that

of competitors. But they nevertheless face risks which some western countries are not prepared to accept.

TRY

CHINESE CUISINE

Tel. 25786

Beside Rahbat Nasra

Girls' School

JABAL HUSSEIN

111/92 2753 Rahbat Nasra St.

OUR

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

NEWLY OPENED

EXTENSION OF THE CLOSING

DATE FOR

THE JORDAN TELEX NETWORK

TENDER NO. TCC 2/77

The Telecommunications Corporation in

Jordan announces the extension of the

closing date of the above-mentioned tender

up to 14.00 hours, Saturday May 28, 1977.

Eng. Moh'd Shahid Ismail

Director General

Projects, some worth as much as 500 million dollars, are increasingly offered on a "turnkey" or fixed price basis, which means that a contractor must take into account the level of inflation during the building period, which can be five years or more.

If this is misjudged, the results can be disastrous, even to the point of ruining the contractor. In the case of Britain and other countries with less integrated contractors, allowances or contingencies must be made for possible failure.

When a number of subcontractors are involved, contingencies are piled on contingencies, often adding 30 per cent or more to the original tender price and making the bid uncompetitive. This is a problem which Britain attempting to solve through an improved joint-and-several in-surance cover for parties involved.

In most other major European countries, industrial and financial groupings bave been formed to provide strength for major bids. In Germany the government-owned Salzgitter has links with Krupp. Thyssen and Klockner, while in Belgium Sybetra, backed by the finan-cial strength of Societe Generale, has the support of 16

major shareholders. In France, ENSA has the backing of Creusot Loire and the Schneider Group. Italy bas an advanced system of cooperation, with SNAM Progetti carrying out most of the con-tractual work.

The United States has large companies such as Foster Wheeler and the Fluor Corporation which have built very strong bases within their own domestic markets. While they have arguably less export credit support through Eximbank than other countries, they have the financial muscle to hid compe-titively for the higgest jobs.

Another major area of demand for technically advanced plants is Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The need for technology in these countries has been acute in recent years and dozens of major contracts have been placed, a key factor in the high rate of borrowing by these countries.



on a "buy-back" arrangement under which a finished product is marketed in the supplier country. However, these are not willingly accepted by many contractors.

Similarly, the fall in demand for oil and the consequent reduction in revenue for Middle East countries has induced some, such as Iran, to conclude barter deais for oil. Again, contractors are not always bappy about the added complication involved in selling the oil, hut the practice is expected to become more widespread.

The role of the industrialised nations as suppliers of manufactured goods, using raw materials from developing countries, is undoubtedly changing. The Third World is busily setting up industrial infras-tructures, often starting with simple products or services. The willingness of the rich

nations to lend money for such development is not without its cost, as the resources of Third World nations to repay their debts are usually stretched to

Nevertheless, there is a growing recognition that their future prosperity depends on an abi-lity to establish industries to make the best use of their natural resources.

armacies:

Essaf (30210)

JORDAN TELEVISION

LONDON, (F.T.) - On the eve of the sixth session of the today. The present price of copper, around 64 cents per U.N. Law of the Sea Conpound . - when 90 cents or fereoce, the committee entrusteven \$1.00 would be economied with establishing a new incally more realistic -- also acts

ternational law governing sea-bed mining is in as rigid a state of disagreement as it was at its first session in 1958. If this sad rate of progress continues the committee is likely to endure until ten years or so from now. By then, the world will probably be suffering from a severe and prolonged shortage of most essential

Political risks push

deep sea mining for

Underdeveloped countries who give former colonialists a taste their own medicine by nationalising their mines are scaring

ff investment. The alternative, to guarantee supplies of essential

minerals, moy well lie in the development of mining on the deep

metals. Ranged on one side of the debate is the "Group of Seventy-Seven" - now more than a hundred less developed countries (LDCs) · anxious not to be left out of the scramble for the mineral riches at the bottom of the sea, and to maintain world dependence on their own land-based reserves. On the other side are the industrialised countries. They are equally anxious to avert a future metals crisis.

Despite dire warnings the Club of Rome, the crisis will not be caused by the exhaustion of world mineral resources but by a three fold investment crisis. Most immediate is the present overall lack of capital, but particularly that needed for long-term, high risk investment in the essential and very costly development of new mineral resources.

This present lack of capital is compounded by the highly inflated cost of mine develop ment and processing equip-ment, out of all proportion to the general level of world in flation. The cost of developing a new copper complex from mine to refinery in the U.S. has risen from \$3,500 (£2,100) per yearly ton of new capacity in 1970, to over \$7,000 (£4,200)

as a pretty strong deterrent to investors.

The advent of wealthy oil

companies seeking diversifica-tion into mineral mining will certainly help to lessen the scarcity of capital for development investment, but the third and most serious hindrance to a bealthy flow of capital for mining is that of political risk to investments. Here, oil com-panies have already learnt a lot from their experience with

OPEC. For the first 50 years of this century substantial and bighly profitable mining ventures would be undertaken in almost any country in the world. Huge and attractive investments were made in South American iron in the copper ores of Central Africa and Cbile. Since the last war the fall

the Britisb and other empires has stopped the regular harvesting of the fruits of colonialism. Most poor and recently independent countries object strongly to foreign ex-ploitation. Even when mining company properties have not been expropriated or otherwise entailed, their financial yields have become mere faded memories of once fabulous Anacondas

and Katangas.
Chile and Zaire, for example, have expropriated copper mines belonging to com-panies like the U.S. Kennecott Copper Corporation (which now has a 50 per cent interest in one of the deep seabed mining consortia) or Union Miniere of Belgium -- though Union Miniere has been invited hack

ures of the Zairean mine managers. Zambia acquired a 50 per

cent interest in the Copperbelt mines. Anxious to please the populace in that area, the government insists on maintaining full employment and full production. However, there is world overstocking of copper and the production cost of the metal is uneconomic - - especially since Zambia has difficulties in moving its wirebars to the sea at a realistic cost.

Guinea, with approximately two-thirds of the world's known hauxite reserves, takes 65 per cent of the profit of its Sangaredy mine. To its dismay, however, the Guinea government finds that these profits are mostly channelled into repayment of the \$310m loan obtained through the World Bank for the development of the mine. The easy answer will be a demand to its U.S., French and German partners in the FRIA mining consortium to rewrite the project agreemen. so that Guinea takes more and the profits.

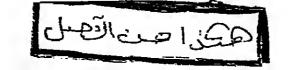
Is is this tampering by host countries with established project agreements which causes the greatest amount of finger-nail-biting on the part of investors in mining companies. The established trend in LDCs is one of first courting overseas investment, followed by a whittling away of profit incentives once the foreigners are in up to their eyebrows. To claim that the erstwhile

colonial looters are getting a taste of their own medicine does not prevent this behaviour being self-defeating in its ef-fect on investment. Merely ten years ago investment in mineral exploration in LDCs was slightly higher than that in the industrialised countries themselves, where the pickings are leaner. Today that position has

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

AMMAN AIRPORT

8:30 Arabic series 7:00 Aqube 8:00 Beirut 7:55 Catro (EA) 8:20 Dubei (Alitelia) 8:00 Tabuk, Medine, Haci Jeddah (SDI) 8-25 Muscat, Doha 8:45 Kuwali 8:45 Karachi, Duba 845 Karschi, Duba 850 Aqaba 850 Tehran 1030 Behrut 1135 Riyadh, Dhahi 1830 Aleppo, Danni 1740 Cairo 1940 Betrut (MEA) 2055 London (BA) Cairo Bucharest (Into Geneva, Brussel 10:45 Dhahran (SDI) 11:05 11:20 12:00 12:30 London Rome, Paris Jeddah (SDI) Abu Dhahi, Dubai Rawalpindi (BA) RADIO JORDAN (On 856 KHZ) 14:10 Radio magazine
14:30 Good vibrations
15:00 Concert hour
16:00 Old favourites
16:30 Easy listening
17:00 Jordan weekly
17:30 Pop seasion
18:00 News summary
18:05 I5 weekly
18:15 Masic Morning melod News News reports Sign off 7:00 7:30 7:40 8:00 18 **BBC RADIO** USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Listeners Molec My kind of mas 13:00 News, Commentary 13:15 Rusiness and Indust 12:30 A City and its M 14:00 News GMI 11:30 News; Press Review Letterbox Vusic from Scotlan 11:45 Arab scientist 12:00 Pop session Pop session News Summs Pop session News 14:15 14:30 Saturday Special The World Today Nows; Press Review Bob Holness Requests 13:00 13:05 14:00 05:45 Terry Wogan's LP Sh Varieties 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 World News 17:09 Terry Wogan's LP Show-07:00 07:15 News From the Weeklies 37111-3 From the Weeklies
Music from Scotland
Letter from London
A Musical Dictionary
News, Reflections
Europa
Doninay Pepe
News; Press Review
The World Today
Financial News
Come to the Operatia
Scotland 77
Matthew on Music
News 20141 07:30 EMERGENCIES Doctors: University (44554) 08:00 08:15 08:30 Sports Round-up News Radio Newsreel Jahr (24228) Jamii Zuhdi Maraka (37824) Aedeen (72861) 18:00 18:15 18:30 09:00 09:15 09:30 09:45 19:15 10:30 Muwafao Khazneh Katibel Cultural Centres Theatre of the Air Dorllay Pepe Nows; Commentary Just a Minute (41277) Al Far 19:30 20:00 20:30 21:00 bbid: Zarga: Ali Al Omeri (2032) Al Unim The En 21:15 21:40 22:00 22:00 22:45 23:00 News Europa The Toff on the Farm Radio Newsreal Brain of British 11:00 11:15 Zarga: Command Perform Books and Writers Taxis: Neel 44433



Tariq (23026)

–Neither vulnerabla, as h you hold: 183 ♥762 ♦1095 **4QJ**7 bidding has proceeded:

Pass Pass 2 ♥ Pass ? t action do you take?

h East South West

You must take some action, there are three reasonable es: e bid of two spades; a to two no trump, or a le. We slightly favor the lat-Your side has e combined of at least 23 points, with of the strength poised over alancer. A double is by no is a sure thing, for West, be bidding on distribution East may produce a useful ny, but the risks are actible.

East-West vulnerable, outh you bold:
92 ♥Q84 ♦73 ♣J862 oidding has proceeded: North East South Dble. Pass 1 . 2NT Pass

t action do you take? 3id three no trump. Part-spection shows a hand at worth a two no trump ng bid. He surely has the alent of 21 points, and you 6. Simple arithmetic solves

Aa South, vulnerable,

72 ♥KQ82 ♦Q754 +6 oidding has proceeded: h West North East 3 Dhie. Pass

t do you bid now?

four side should have at gama, and even slam is con-ble. But in which suit? You d not make the choice terally. By cue-bidding the y suit, you give partner the o of selecting a suit, and you apport whichever he picks.

vulnerable, -Both uth you hold: 3 ♥93 ♦AQ6 ♠AQ853 pidding has proceeded: h East South West

Pass 2 4 Pass Pass : do you bid now?

etter to each square, to form

EXOID

RATIE

RFALL

ESNIC

A.—You could play it cute by bidding three diamonds, but the choice is really between three no choice is really between three no trump and three spades. With such a large part of your values in diamonds, we would opt for the former, and, because of your tenaces, no trump should be played from your side.

Q.5-As South, vulnerable, you hold:

◆A1095 ♥A9762 01097 ◆6 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 ♦ Pass 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass ? What action do you take?

A.—Bid two apades. Since you had a secondary fit with part-ner's diamond suit, your hand rates a move toward game. You rates a move toward game. You should make your try and pin'point where you need help by bidding your second suit. If you simply re-raise to three hearts, partner won't be ahle to judge how well the hands fit and you may land in a hopeless game—or miss a good one.

Q.6-Both vulnerable, aa South you bold: **♦965 ♥AK ◊AKQ10 ♣AJ93** The bidding has proceeded: North East South West Pass Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass ? What do you bid now?

A.—Partner's jump shows a hand that was just short of an opening bid, with a good spade suit. Since e change of suit would be forcing, you could try three clubs. However, for slam all you really are interested in is the quality of partner's spades, so we would leap to five spades. A hid over game in the trump suit here asks partner to continue on to slam if his suit is good enough to play opposite a holding such as

Q.7-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: **♦QJ954** ♥A8 ♦1062 **♦**AQ6 The bidding has proceeded: West North East South Pass 2 0 Pass Pass Pass ? What action do you take?

A.—If a double of two spades were for penalties, we migh! suggest that hid. Unfortuoately, partner will construe a double here for takeout, suspecting that you are merely competing for the part score with a weakish hand that did not merit earlier action. That would lead to disaster. The opponents are playing in your best suit—let them struggle.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME . by Henri Aroold and Bob Lee.

MAY BE "RILED"

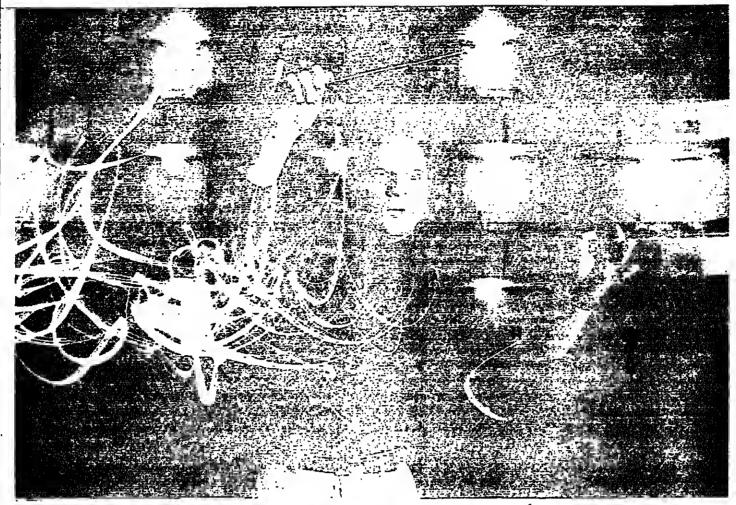
AT HAVING NOTHING TO DO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

TTEA FATTY CER BUT ER DERIDED

Jumbles: TESTY SMACK KERNEL BECKON

Answer: Indecorous behavior in the theater-A



MURRY SIDLIN, seen here estifacting in multi-exposures, is resident conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra

of Washington, D.C. At 35, he typifies an exciting new breed of maestro today -- young, visible, articulate and, most impor-

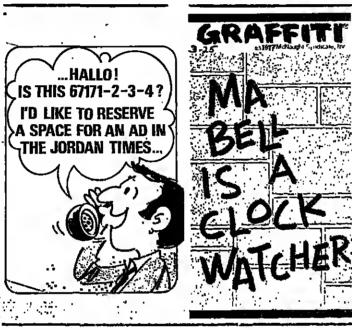
tant, sought. Symphony orchestras across America are ack-nowledging communal responsibilities as never before, with

DENMARK

Bijeregard

conductors as their represen-talives to the public.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



TONIGHT'S I.V. FEATURE

MOVIE OF THE WEEK: RUN WILD, RUN FREE Cast: John Mills, Sylvia Syms, Mark Lester

Ten-year old Philip Ransome living on the lonely and rugged moors in the west of England cannot speak since early childhood Emotionally repressed, he identifies with the wild animals of the moors.

SATURDAY VARIETY SHOW: PAUL ANKA

A one-hour colour variety special featuring Paul Anka and his famous songs.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them? To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University

OUT AND ABOUT

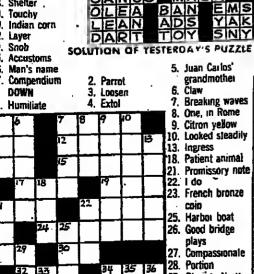
ROSSWORD

'rint answer here: AN

26. Ship's rope 30. You and me 32. Uige 37. Norse county 38. Shelter 39. Touchy le of type narked 42 Layer pleton gment of food 44. Snob

me 20 min.

31. Hawaiian feast 45. Accustoms Man's name se in office 47. Compendiu nch river asequently



23. French bronze 29. River to North Sea 33. Icy 34, Watered silk 35. Irish lakes 36. Min:mwn 38. Rents 39. Selt-satisfied 41. Animal park

3-26 43. Black bird

la carte.

Restsurants for broasted chicken and light snacks Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, Flrst Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luwellideh, Hawuz Ctrele. Tel. 30646 Jabal Al Husseio, near Jerusalem Cinema, Tel. 21781. Also in Zarke and Irbed.

OUTTO STEAKHOUSE

Fires Wings Hotel, Jebal Al Inwelbdeh, Tel. 22103/4.

Choice of THREE sec me-

Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12

p.m. Specialty: steaks.

nus dally for lunch, and a

CHINESE RESTAURANT First Chinese restaurant in

Jordan. First Circle, Jahal Amman, near the Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service-order

HE DIPLOMAT

by phone.

First Circle, Jabal Amman Tel. 25592 Open from 7 a.m. 10 l a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, saack bar and patisserie. Oriental and Epropess specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1977

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INS

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time to carry through with whatever you have already started but that needs more work on it. You find some unexpected circumstance or annoyance that can cause you to change your thinking. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Handle taaks that have been left undone; then get to thuse vital letters that need writing Avoid a situation that leads to trouble.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study further into a plan that will bring you a greater abundance in the future. Plan needed improvements to property.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take care of personal matters first; then get into other activities. Plan to do some entertaining soon or accept an invitation extended you. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Clear up confidential matters then set up a wbole new set of circum-

stances for yourself. Try not arguing with a loved one. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good time to assist friends with their problems and show you are loyal, understanding. Not a good time for entertaining. Avoid hassling.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good time to handle a public matter that could add prestige and better credit. Try not to argue with anyone. Shop early.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to have a more worthwhile existence in the future and then put ideas to work. Show the proper attitude toward a new friend,

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your intuition is fine so use it to best advantage along with your good judgment. Show more devotion to a loved one and get fine results. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Understand what is

your part of any agreement with allies and carry through efficiently. Get into some civic work which is good for you. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a better way to

get your ideas working in a most clever way and get excellent results. Look for new items to add to wardrobe. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy early and put finest talents to work. Plan time for recreation also, Home

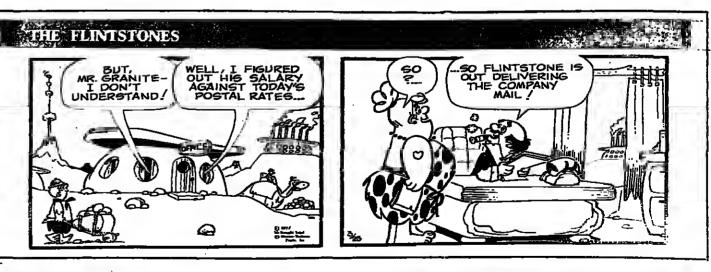
is your best bet for now. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take care of household chores and then take health treatments you need. Keep necessary appointments. Take no risks with credit.

By Barnes

THE BETTER HALF. - B

He insists he's a budding artist. I say he's a blooming nuisance."







Earthquake strikes eastern Turkey

receded as a clearer picture be-

gan to amerge of the situation

in the remote area, more than 600 km east of Ankara.

The quake struck while peo-

Nine hours later, Turkish Ra-

ple slept at 2.55 a.m. bringing

down some flimsy bomes and

dio said army communications

had succeeded in reaching out-

lying villages, but full casualty

figures were not immediately

damaving many more.

ANKARA, March 25 (Agencies) — An earthquake struck east-ern Turkey today killing at lea-st 20 people, and officials said the toll was expected to rise.

The quake caused severe damage in and around the small town of Palu. The Palu subprefect (local government administrator) said a radio broadcast that villages in the immediate vicinity were four-fifths

But fears of a major disaster

U.K.'s Labour leftists

LONDON, March 25 (R). — The rule of Britain by a Labour-Liberal alliance gets fully under way next week, aiready facing angry rumblings from Labour's

left wingers.
A parliamentary by-election at the Birmingham constituency of Stechford next Thursday is expected to give the first indication of what the public thinks of the new deal, under which the Labour government regularly consults with a Liberal

The question hanging over

'shadow administration".

the experiment is how long the strong Labour left, which has been urging socialist legislation on the government, will tnlerate what amounts to a veto by the small Liberal Party under its leader David Steel.

Mr. Steel has said that "soci-

alism is the one thing this co-untry is nnt going tn get so long as this agreement lasts." The Labour left has demanded a full meeting of the par-liamentary party which Prime Minister James Callaghan will face questions.



KENNEDY-KING ASSASSINATIONS -- Mr. Richard Sprague (left), Chief Counsel; and Mr. Louis Stokes, Chairman; of the U.S. House of Representatives' Assassinations Committee, char during a recess in the hearings investigating the John F. Kennedy -- Martin Luther King assassinations which started in Washington Wednesday. The hearings examined a report from investigators who had visited the prison of Mr. James Earl Ray, the accused in Dr. King's murder case. (AP wire-

current tremors continued after today's initial shock. EEC **20th** anniversary marks

ROME, March 25 (R). - Leaders of the European Common Market today marked its 20th anniversary with most of their national governments in a weak state.

Seisomological Observatory at

Istanbul said the tremor was too localised to be detected in Istanbul. But initial reports in-

dicated that the quake was felt

in an area 350 kms long and 150 kms wida.

buge Keban Dam on the Euph-

rates river.

day's shock.

Palu is only 50 kms from the

An earthquake killed more

than 5,000 people in eastern

Turkey last November, some

300 km east of the site of to-

Earthquakes repeatedly stri-

The March 1970 Gediz earth-

ke in the rugged mountains that form the backbone of Turkey.

quake in western Anatolia was one of the biggest ever record-

ed, measuring nine on the open-

The semi-official Anatolian

News Agency said about 40

people were injured today in

Palu. It sdded that about 800

Many houses there are built

of mud and light materials, and

any significant shock is enough

Lorries carried tents, blank-

Palu lies on a main railway

ets, medical equipment and re-

route into eastern Turkey. Re-

scue teams into the area.

ended Richter scale.

houses were damaged.

to bring some down.

They will all want to comfort each other," a senior diplomat commented.

The political woes included a caretaker government in the Netherlands, a cutting deal to enable the British government to survive, minority governments in Italy and Denmark, and election setbacks in France and West Germany.

Senior diplomatic sources said nn major decisions were

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

expected to be taken at the two-day summit here, one of the regular meetings of heads of government.

The only disputed Issue was wbether the Common Market should be represented at the summit on world economic policy in London on May 7 between the United States, West Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy, and Canada.

France is alone insisting that the London meeting reinter-governmental main an

The smaller EEC states, particularly Holland and Belgium,

be represented in London by Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of its Executive Commission. West Germany and Britain have adopted in-between posi-

Today's events started with a ceremony at the Campido-glio, the Rome City Hall redesigned by Michelangelo, addressed by Italian President Giovanni Leone and Communistsponsored Mayor of Rome, Giulio Carlo Argan.

The leaders opened their discussions -- as usual without a formal agenda -- after a lunch given by Signor Leone at the President's Quirinale Pal-

Likely topics included worries about Japanese exports to the Common Market, the projected final phase of the North-South dialogue with the Third World and the recent increase in buman rights dissidence in Eastern Europe.

Portuguese government reshuffled

LISBON, March 25 (R). Prime Minister Mario Soares today reshuffled Portugal's minority Socialist government, naming three new ministers and dismissing one, the Secretariat of State for Information anno-

It was the first major change in the cabinet since the government took office last July. The resbuffle had been expected since last January when industry and Technology Minister Walter Rosa resigned after his son had been arrested on bank robbery charges.

gorny and Tanzanian leader Julius Nyerere discussed the overthrow of white minority rule in Southern Africa in their The Southern African queslast round of talks here today.

Officials said before today's meeting, the third round of discussions during Mr. Podgorny's four-day visit to Tanzania, that it would be devoted entirely to the Southern Africa que-

DAR ES SALAAM, March 25 policy with African front-line

The Soviet president, who is due to leave for Zambia tomorrow, earlier told reporters his country had an identical

Soviet President Nikolai Pod- states who are supporting intensified guerrilla warfare in the breakaway British colony of Rh-

Podgorny, Nyerere discuss black

majority rule in Southern Africa

tion is central to the policies of both the Soviet Union and Tanzania: The Kremlin has enchanced its prestige in the area by giving arms and sup-port to black nationalist guerrillas, while Dr. Nyerere is dedicated to the liberation of the area from white minority

Meanwhile, Soviet flags flew alongside the flag of Mozam-bique in Maputo today as the capital prepared a major rece-ption for the Soviet president.

Although Mr. Podgorny not due to arrive in Mapur from Zambia until March 2 the flags and a recent spay. of newspaper articles and rad programmes about the Sovie" Union signalled the important the government attached to ti four-day visit.

It will be the second visit to an important Communist leads in just over a week. Cubs Premier Fidel Castro Premier Fidel Castro was Mozambique on March 21 who he and the Mozambique gove nment pledged support for "armed liberation struggle 1 the only way to liberate Zin-babwe (Rhodesia)."

President Podgorny and President Samora Machel of Me zambique are also expected i discuss the Rhodesian situatio

Castro: Cuban aid to Angola a duty

LUANDA, March 25 (R). --Cuban leader Fldel Castro said his country would not place any limits on its "international duty" of aiding Angola, the official Angolan news agency

Dr. Castro was speaking at a rally last night in the "Golf" quarter, the most populous area of the capital, where thousands leader with chants of "Neto and Fidel together until victory," the agency said.

Dr. Castro, on his first visit te the country where thousands of his troops fought alongside President Neto's forces in the civil war, reiterated Cuba's ple-dge 'not to place any limits on

of Angolans greeted President collaboration with Angola.

Agostinho Neto and the Cuban "More than helping, Cub "More than helping, Cuba fulfilling an international duty

> As a practical example of b country's aid, Dr. Castro poi ted to a team of Cuban brids builders nearby. One of t Cuban workers told the ral that 46 bridges would be bu in the pext 16 months.

U.S., Vietnam seem determined to forget their past hostility

HANOL March 25 (AFP). -The United States is moving towards normalisation of relations with Vietnam, 27 years after it was dragged into the quagmire of a lost war.

Observers bere believe that, barring unforseen circumstances the American flag will be flown again in one of Hanoi's streets by the end of this year. They recalled that in 1954, when the French Expeditionary Corps was defeated at Dien

Bien Phu, and the United States was adopting a wait-and-see attitude, the American Stars-and-Stripes flew at the centre of the Vietnamese capital. Ironically, the American Con-

sulate premises were used by representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) from the end of 1961 up to last year. Now redecorated and repainted but without a flag, the residence is waiting for new occu-

improvement in relations between the erstwhile enemies, as indicated by the resumption of U.S.-Vietnamese talks with the arrival of an American presidential mission in Hanoi.

A personal message from Premier Pham Van Dong to U.S. President Jimmy Carter proposing the lifting of all obstacles to "friendship and peace between the two countries and Mr. Carter's announcement that the United States and Vietnam will resume talks in Paris also

point to an improvement.

The leaders of Vietnam and the United States seem intent on letting bygones be bygones and foregetting a sad episode in their history that claimed the lives of an estimated 50,000 Americans and three million Vietnamese.

The two countries are now apparently willing to make mutual concessions, having abandoned earlier pre-conditions that were responsible for the stalemate in their talks. Washington, which has re-covered the remains of 12

Americans missing in action (MIA) is refraining from insisting on a full accounting for MIA's. Hanol, in turn, no longer de-mands that the United States stick to previous promises of

providing about \$3,000 million

of aid to 'heal the wounds of That figure was mentioned during a visit here in 1973 by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Vietnamese leaders do not really expect to

receive such substantial assis-But many observers here hold this did not indicate that Hanoi, aware of the gap between President Carter and the U.S. Congress, would cease de-manding the U.S. should play

a very active part in the post-war reconstruction. It is in America's political interests to retain a foothold in an Asian region, which will

Carter attaches more importance than Ford's

definitely remain prominent in

the decade following the 3 year war. No less obvious is Vietnan desire to have a counter-weigh apparently the United State so as to avoid becoming too d

pendent on its two big S cialist allies. The Vietnamese still reme ber that China -- home of 8 million -- invaded their count

several times in the past. The Soviet Union, more d tant, shows great friendline: But the Vietnamese believe th because of the buge war de they incurred, the Soviets mig one day be tempted to exe pressure -- if that has not a ready happened -- on this fit

cely nationalistic country. In the midst of the war t Victnamese embarked on the "triangular" policy. With the United States on the other side, the third partner had

be Western Europe. At the height of the Amei can B-52 bombings, it was n uncommon to bear a Vietnam se cadre telling a European th Vietnam hoped for moral, di lomatic, financial or technic support from West Europe.

The U.S.-Vienam ' rapproc ment will cut Europe, especia ly France, down to its prop size, and many observers pr dict that political and econ mic relations between Euro and Vietnam will have only secondary place compared wi the complicated ties betwee Hanol and Moscow, Peking a

Tunisian cereal crops suffer from drought

cklisted the companies, which include British Vickers, after giving notice six months ago to being closed down).

APPALLING SIGHT -- A huge pall of smoke and flames rises from a petrol tanker which had a 101b. bomb dropped into it in

Belfast Thursday. The massive blast demolished an institute for

the disabled, damaged a police station and set fire to buildings, but no-one was injured. (AP wirephoto).

U.K.'s Barclays Bank

TUNIS, March 25 (AFP). — Tunisia's three-month-old drought has already destroyed 30 to 50 per cent of cereal crops, Agriculture Minister Hassan Belkhodia said in an interview published today.

JEDDAH, March 25 (R). — Ssudl Arabia is to stop all trading with the British Barclays Bank

and several other companies

because of their dealings with

Israel, the government gazette

The Saudi government bla-

Um Al Qura reported today.

the U.S. firm, Coleate.

Mr. Belkhodja told the daily newspaper L'Action that the drought was "worrisome at the national level" and "serious" in certain central and southern regions.

persistence of the dry spell past the end of this month would the rain sbortage.

on livestock. Grain production overall, which totalled 11.5 million quintals in 1976 is expected to drop sharply this year, forcing Tunisla to boost cereal imports.

also bave serious consequences

conform with the Arab boycott

In association with the Israel

Discount Bank in 1971. It now

(In London, a spokesman for

Barclays Bank said it had no

of Israel, the gazette said. Barclays formed its Tel Aviv-

has 50 branches in Israel.

Currently, the country imports about two million quintals annually to meet domestic demand. Also hard hit by the drought

egions. were sugar beets, vegetables
It was generally believed that and irrigation crops not watered sufficiently as result of

tiator said.

and technicians in the oil dom-

tinuously," he added.

Mr. NIcolae left Kuwait for home yesterday after leading his country's team at the fourth and last round of negotiations. In reply to a question, Mr. Nicolae said a date and venue

government agreement, not one between companies, and this will provide the Kuwaiti side with the necessary guarantees," he said.

per cent.

administration to North-South dialogue March 25 WASHINGTON, (AFP) - The Carter administration goes much farther than the previous Ford administra-

tion in attaching importance to the North-South dialogue between industrialised and developing countries, which is to resume in Paris after the May summit meeting of major in-dustrial nations in London. (It was announced in Ottawa

that a ministerial session of the dialngue would be held in Paris from May 30 to June 1).

The much greater importance attached by the Carter team to the dialogue can be clearly seen in recent statements by some high U.S. government officials and the new American willingness to discuss one of the Third World's major demands: Creation of a common fund for stabilisation of raw materials

The term North-South dialogue, referring to the Paris conference on international economic cooperation, is used much

more easily and frequently by the Carter team than by their predecessors with the possible exception of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

It is also clear that the new administration is trying to convince Congress -- often reluc-tant in the past -- of the need to at least maintain U.S. foreign aid and American contributions to financing of international development, even if these funds cannot be increased.

The new American willing-ness to consider a common fund for commodities is both limited and significant. The Assistant Treasury Secretary for Internation Affairs, Fred Berges-tein, has clearly indicated that the United States has not yet decided on be details of its position on the raw materials problem, but that the United States in principles is not opposed to agreements on raw materials and is ready to discuss mechanisms for financing stabilisation stocks.

The change is marked by prudence, for the Carter administration expresses doubts all the same about a generalisation of accords on basic commodities. But former Treasury Secretary William Simon always categorically opposed any idea of a common fund, and there has been an obvious change from this position.

A changed attitude has also become apparent with respect to U.S. aid abroad though the change is more internal than external.

The figures have hardly changed at all. The contribution of 2.4 billion dollars to the in-ternational Development Association (IDA) promised last week by Mr. Bergstein was in the budget presented by former President Gerald Ford before his departure from the White

The only substantial boost

in foreign aid credit contains in a message sent to Congre by Mr. Carter last Friday co cerns "security assistance" tha Mideast countries -- whis is more a political matter the. a contribution to developme.

But for the last three week the administration has carriout an unprecedented offensiv. in Congress to convince it the need to approve the reque ted credits, especially those f. IDA and other international i. stitutions. Mr. Bergsten, Tres ury Secretary Michael Blume thal, and the Undersecretary
State for Economic Affair
Richard Cooper, have gon
from committee to committee preach the good word.

The Carter administration has shown a determination prevent Congress from goir back on aid commitments of ti U.S. government, somethin that has happened in the pay & always has been very bad received in the developing coutries. That is also a chan; from the previous Republicandministration, which yield: more easily to Congression:

The new team acknowledg that its more forthcoming at tude toward the Third Wor does not come simply from desire to stimulate its econ mic growth. Mr. Cooper to Congress that the cooperate of the developing countries indispensable in the solution such problems as the new is of the sea, the struggle agair;

He noted: "We can hope f the developing countries' coperation in their own enlight ened self-interest, but the would be less certain in r environment of North-Sou-confrontation and a wor

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices declined broadly for the seventh day in a row Friday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average lost more than six points in very low trading.

Transactions were at the same depressed levels as before. Analysts said investors are anticipating the worst on their interests from the Carter administration's plan to fight inflation and

Declines outnumbered advances st the close by a 901 to 492 margin. Among the bardest hit were Firestone, that lost 1.5 at 19 5/8, Burroughs which was off 5/8 at 61 3/8, and Dupont de Nemours which lost 2 5/8 at 61 3/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 928.86, a loss of 6.81 points: Transp at 226.29, a loss of 1.94; utilities at 105.22. a loss of 0.38. 16,550,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,640,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Friday was easier on lack of support ahead of next Tuesday's budget and end account influences, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 4.3 at 417.1.

The new government stock (800 mln stg 12-1/4 pct exchequer 1992 loan) attracted most interest in government bonds today, dealers said. It closed at a premium of around 1/8 at 15-1/8 having touched 15-5/16 stg. Elsewhere long-dated loans lost up to 3/8 point and occasionally more while shorts were steady.

Equity leaders, weakened, but gold shares were above the day's lows. Dollar stocks and Canadians lost ground. Fisons ended 10p down while falls of 4p to 8p were seen in Courtaulds, Glaxo, ICI, Guest Keen, Hawker and Beecham. Barclays Bank eased 7p on news that it was officially black-listed by Saudi Arabia. Other banks also declined.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$153.55/oz.

Saudi Arabia blacklists OPEC meets in June, Kuwaiti minister says

KUWAIT, March 25 (AFP). - of the Organisation of Petrol-

OPEC oil ministers will meet eum Exporting Countries (OPagain in June, the Kuwaiti Oil EC) Saudi Arabia and the Uni-Minister Abdul Muttaleb Al ted Arab Emirates decided to cent. OPEC's 11 other members

The minister did not say where the meeting would be beld or what would be discu-

opted for an increase of 10 per cent to be followed by a fur-At last December's meeting ther 5 per cent bike in July.

Kuwait, Romania to build Black Sea chemical complex

KUWAIT, March 25 (R). — Kuwaiti and Romanian funds and manpower only will be used to build a planned petro-chemical complex on the Black Sea coast and no third party will be allowed to join the project either directly or indirectly, the chief Romanian nego-

Mr. lon Nicolae, Deputy Chemical Industry Minister, said in an interview with Al Watan newspaper published bere today, that Romania had pledged to train Kuwaiti engineers

"The most important factor of the joint enterprise is that Kuwait will supply more than 160,000 barrels of crude oil per day for the project aboard Kuwaiti tankers regularly and confor formal signing of the pro-ject agreement would be set

"It will be s government-to-

A spokesman for the Kuwa-iti Oil Ministry had said the project would cost between \$800 to \$1,000 million, with Kuwait's share amounting to 49 per cent, and Romania 51

However, Al Watan sald today the two sides had agreed on a \$1,250 million capital for the

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* LONDON, March 25 (AFP). — Britain's terms of trade with its partners in the Common Market improved last year for the first time since 1970, the Department of Trade announced. The department's bulletin, Trade and Industry, said Britain's deficit with EEC member nations bad declined to £2,077 million (\$3,531 milin 1976 after worsening steadily from 1970 to 1975. From 1975 to 1976, the deficit was trimmed by £271 million (\$460.7 million) while the shortfall in trade with the rest of the world widened by about £400 million (\$680 million).

JAKARTA, March 25 (AFP). - French Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rossi arrived bere today to inaugurate France's largest overseas technical fair since World War II. The fair, housed in three exhibition halls in the centre of the city, was formally opened this afternoon by Mr. Rossi and the Indonesian Minister of Economic Affairs Widjoyo Nitisastro. In brief remarks on his arrival, Mr. Rossi stressed France's desire to boost trade and cooperation with Indonesia.

* KUWAIT, March 25 (R). - Kuwait and Brazil have agreed to increase their cooperation in the fields of oil, investments and trade, it was officially announced here. Mr. Mohammad Qassem Al Saddah, head of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry's Economic Department, made the announcement at the conclusion of talks here Wednesday night. He said a protocol to this effect was signed by chairmen of a joint Kuwaiti-Brazilian committee which has been discussing commercial and economic cooperation. Mr. Al Saddah, who led the Kuwaiti team, added that discussions covered use of Brazil's technological experience and facilitating telecommunications and transport between the two countries.

* SANA'A, March 25 (R). - President Ibrahim Al Hamdi of Yemen today inaugurated a power station in the ancient port of Al Mokha, which gave its name to the mocca coffee it used to export. The new power plant is part of plans to revive the port, which has declined into a harbour for fishing boats and other small craft, so that it can relieve congestion at Hodeldah.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

prices.

* Madrid, March 25 (R). — The Spanish government today announced a large increase in the minimum national wage and pay rises for civil servants and military men to ease the effects of the country's galloping inflation rate. But on the political front the government dashed opposition hopes that it would dismantle the powerful National Movement - the only political organisation allowed in Gen. Franco's one-party state.

* MOSCOW, March 25 (R). — The Soviet Union has radically raised the length of military service for conscript soldiers and sailors with college education, according to a new government decree issued here. The decree means that sailors and naval noncommissioned officers (NCOS) with higher education will have their military service doubled and army NCOS with higher education will have to serve 18 months instead of one year under the new decree which amends a 1967 law.

* ADDIS ABABA, March 25 (R). - Search squads hunting for illegal arms and "counter-revolutionaries" have killed Dr. Tesfaye Debssaye, a leader of the underground Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party (EPRP), Addis Ababa Radio said today. The houseto-bouse searches began on Wednesday and so far seven EPRP members have been reported killed. The military government holds the EPRP responsible for the deaths of scores of government

* BEIRUT, March 25 (R). — Holland is to give about £1.2 million worth of medical aid to victims of Lebanon's civil war Dutch Ambassador Herman Jorissen said today. The aid would be used to support two major medical projects embassy sources said. It would raise to 15 million Lebanese pounds (about £3 million) the amount of Dutch aid Lebanon got over the past year.

of the Third World.

desires in this domain.

terrorism, and nuclear no. proliferation.

divided into hostile blocs".